



# DEA TOX

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION  
TOXICOLOGY TESTING PROGRAM

# QUARTERLY REPORT

**2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter – 2022**



**U.S. Department of Justice  
Drug Enforcement Administration  
Diversion Control Division  
Drug and Chemical Evaluation Section**

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## Introduction

The Drug Enforcement Administration's Toxicology Testing Program (DEA TOX) began in May 2019 as a surveillance program aimed at detecting new psychoactive substances within the United States. In response to the ongoing synthetic drug epidemic, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) awarded a contract with the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) to analyze biological samples generated from overdose victims of synthetic drugs.

In many cases, it can be difficult to ascertain the specific substance responsible for the overdose. The goal of DEA TOX is to connect symptom causation to the abuse of newly emerging synthetic drugs (e.g. synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones, synthetic opioids, other hallucinogens, etc.).

DEA has reached out to local health departments, law enforcement partners, poison centers, drug court laboratories, hospitals, and other medical facilities to offer testing of leftover or previously collected samples for analysis of synthetic drugs. DEA TOX is interested in patients thought to have ingested a synthetic drug, where the traditional drug screen has produced little or no viable options to explain the symptoms exhibited by the patient (alcohol and THC are exempted). DEA TOX may approve leftover unused biological samples (or biological samples) or occasionally non-biological samples for testing from a medical facility or law enforcement partner only.

Once DEA TOX is contacted ([DEATOX@DEA.GOV](mailto:DEATOX@DEA.GOV)) and upon approval by DEA of the request for testing of specific samples, the originating laboratory is invited to send their samples to the Clinical Toxicology and Environmental Biomonitoring (CTEB) Laboratory at UCSF. DEA covers the full cost of analysis for each sample approved for testing. Using liquid chromatography quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry, synthetic drugs identified within the samples are confirmed and quantified. Levels denoted in the tables below with a defined range represent the low and high concentrations reported when the frequency of detection is greater than one. The CTEB laboratory currently maintains a comprehensive drug library consisting of the following:

- 912 new psychoactive substances (**NPS**);
- 161 traditional illicit drugs (**TID**);
- 93 prescription or over-the-counter (**OTC**) drugs;
- 27 dietary supplement stimulants (**DSS**); and
- Multiple precursor chemicals, additives or impurities (**P/A/I**)

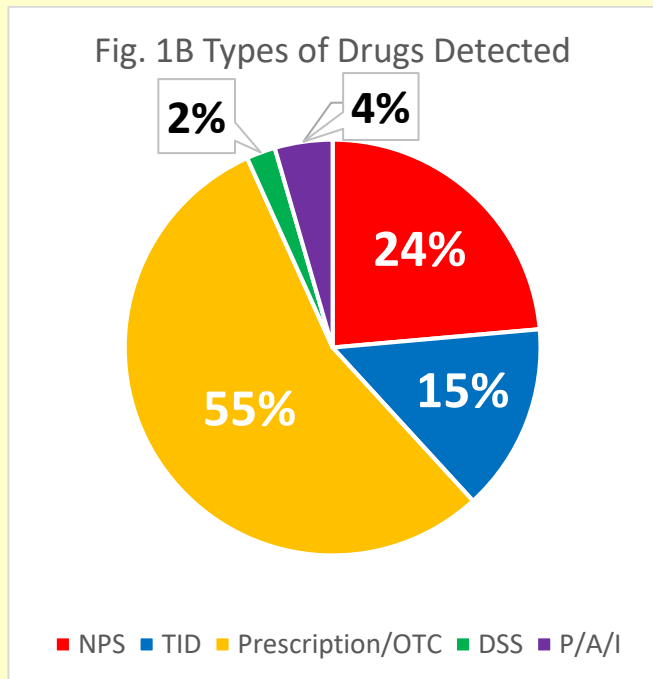
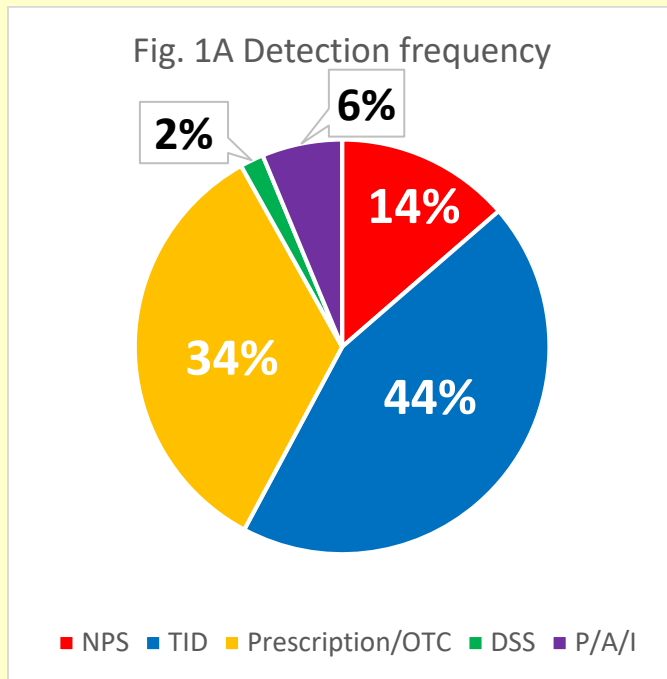
This publication presents the results of cases analyzed and completed by the CTEB laboratory from April 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022.

## Summary

Between April 1, 2022 through June 30, 2022, 98 biological samples and 15 drug products from 85 cases originating from 13 states namely, Alabama (1), California (2), Florida (2), Georgia (3), Kentucky (17), Massachusetts (1), Maryland (1), Nevada (2), New Mexico (1), Pennsylvania (15), Tennessee (19), Utah (8), and Washington (13) were submitted to DEA TOX. These samples were analyzed for NPS, TID, prescription or OTC drugs, DSS, and P/A/I. The biological samples submitted consisted of 20 serum, 19 plasma, 31 whole blood, and 28 urine samples. The drug paraphernalia are further described on pages 13 through 25.

DEA TOX identified and confirmed a total of 543 drugs and metabolites that consisted of 74 NPS detections, 240 TID detections, 185 prescription or OTC drug detections, 10 DSS, and 34 P/A/I detections during this reporting period (Fig. 1A). While some drugs identified could be placed in more than one category, for purposes of this report and for consistency, DEA TOX placed such substances in a single category only. Many prescription drugs that are commonly abused and encountered are listed as TID. Substances that are not approved by the Food and Drug Administration for medical use within the U.S. are considered NPS.

A breakdown of the 543 total drug and metabolite confirmations demonstrated 89 different drugs, which consisted of 21 NPS, 13 TID, 49 prescription and OTC drugs, 2 DSS and 4 P/A/I (Fig. 1B)<sup>1</sup>. **Of the cases submitted this quarter, 45 out of the 85 cases (53%) detected at least one NPS.**



## New Psychoactive Substances

DEA TOX confirmed 74 detections comprising of 21 NPS<sup>s</sup> (Table 1) from six different classes of drugs (Figure 2A) in the second quarter of 2022. NPS detections identified in drug paraphernalia are further described in Tables 6-17<sup>†</sup>. The total encounters for each NPS class are summarized in Figure 2B.

Figure 2A. Number of Substances Identified for Each NPS Class

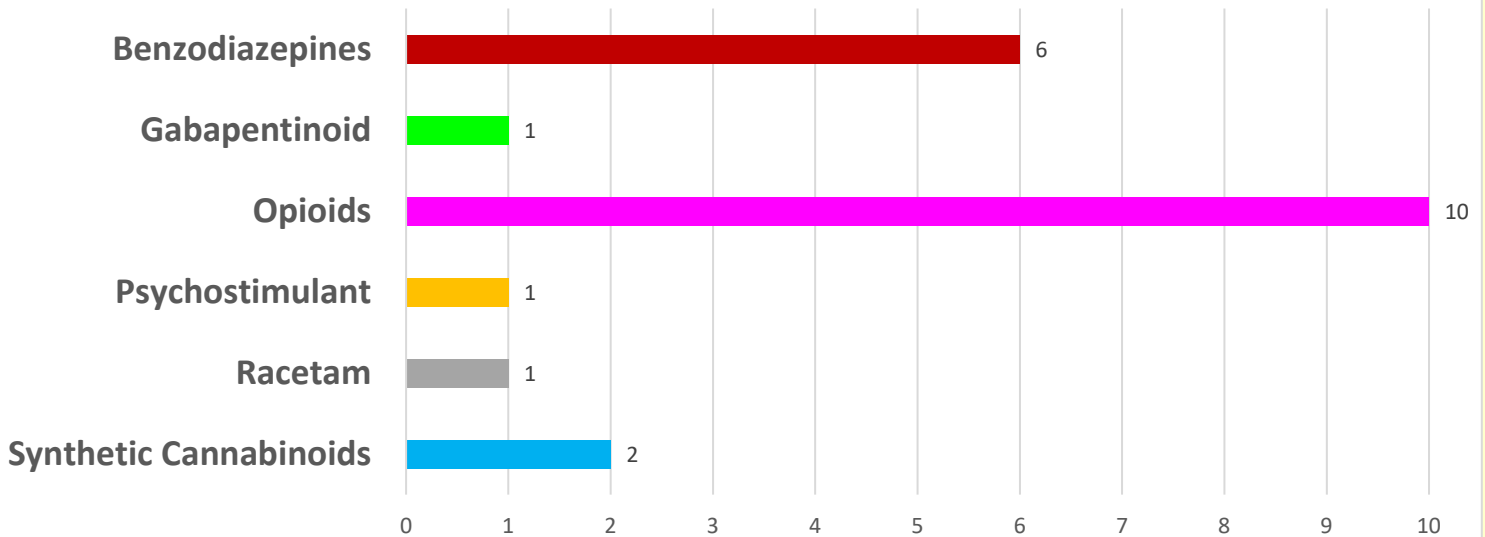
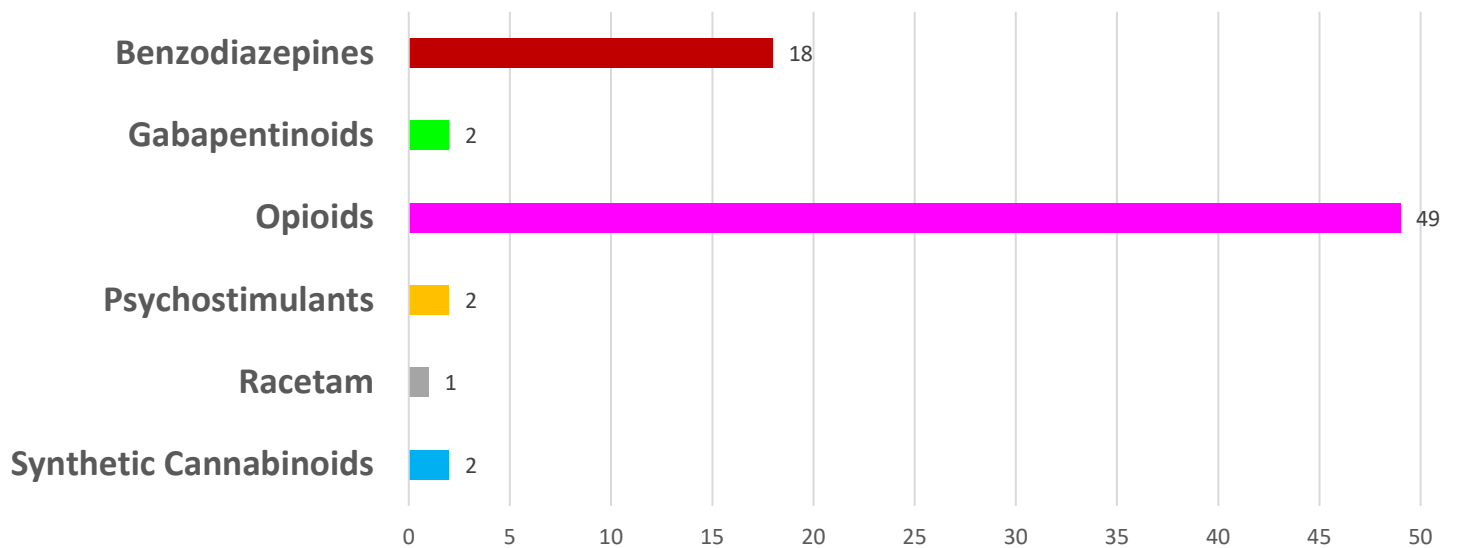


Figure 2B. Total Encounters for Each NPS Class



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**Table 1. NPS detected – Second Quarter 2022**

Drug Class	Drug	Freq.	States Found*	Confirmed Levels (ng/mL)**			
				S	P	WB	U
Benzodiazepine	8-Amino clonazolam	4	TN(2), UT, GA	7.4	0.4	5.4-11.4	
	Bromazolam	6	TN(3), UT, GA, NM	46.6	3	2.1-20.3	
	Clonazolam	1	UT		1.2		
	Etizolam	1 <sup>♦</sup>	WA				
	Flualprazolam	2	UT, GA	1.8	2.9		
	Flubromazepam	2	TN(2)			13.3-20.7	
	Flubromazolam	2 <sup>♦</sup>	WA(2)				
Gabapentinoid	Phenibut	2	MD, WA	92000	28.4		
Opioids	Acetyl fentanyl	9 <sup>♦</sup>	WA(9)				
	Despropionyl <i>para</i> -fluoro fentanyl	8 <sup>♦</sup>	KY, TN(4), WA(3)			0.2-0.8	276
	Metonitazene	2	TN(2)			1.1-9.6	
	Mitragynine	3	GA, KY, PA	15.3	4.4		12.1
	<i>para</i> -Bromo fentanyl	1 <sup>♦</sup>	WA				
	<i>para</i> -Chloro fentanyl	1 <sup>♦</sup>	WA				
	<i>para</i> -Fluoro acetylfentanyl	2 <sup>♦</sup>	CA, WA			1	
	<i>para</i> -Fluoro fentanyl	20 <sup>♦</sup>	CA, GA, KY, TN(13), WA(4)	1.1		0.4-27.3	
	Protonitazene	1	TN			1.7	1120
	Remifentanil	1	KY				
	Tianeptine	1	TN			9.9	353
Psychostimulants	MDEA	2	GA(2)			0.8-1.2	
Racetam	Phenylpiracetam	1	WA	36400			
Synthetic cannabinoid	4F-ABUTINACA	1 <sup>♦</sup>	WA				
	ADB-BUTINACA	1	UT		6.1		

\* CA – California; GA – Georgia; KY – Kentucky; MD – Maryland; NM – New Mexico; PA – Pennsylvania; TN – Tennessee; UT – Utah; WA – Washington

\*\*S – Serum; P – Plasma; WB – Whole Blood; U – Urine

§ - Parent drugs or metabolites are only counted once for the number of drugs detected in Tables 1-5. If only a metabolite is encountered in the absence of a parent drug, it will still be counted as a unique drug. Both parent drugs and metabolites are counted as detections.

## Traditional Illicit Drugs

DEA TOX confirmed 240 detections comprising of 13 TIDs<sup>§</sup> (Table 2) in the second quarter of 2022. TID detections identified in drug paraphernalia are further described in Tables 6-17<sup>♦</sup>.

**Table 2. TID detected – Second Quarter 2022**

Drug Class	Drug	Freq.	States Found*	Confirmed Levels (ng/mL)**			
				S	P	WB	U
Amphetamine	4-OH Methamphetamine	3	KY(2), TN			6.4	278-2380
	Amphetamine	7	KY(2), NM, TN(4)			8.1-435	9350-15400
	MDMA	1	UT		88.6		
	Methamphetamine	26 <sup>♦</sup>	GA, KY(6), PA(3), TN(9), UT(5), WA(2)	158	10.3-179	1.5-874	42.2-204000
Arylcyclohexylamine	Ketamine	3	GA, KY, PA	108			
Cannabinoid	11-nor-9-carboxy-delta-9-THC	7	FL, GA, KY, MA, PA(2), UT		35.5-342		227-717
	Delta-9-THC	1	UT		23		
Cocaine	Benzoyllecgonine	28	FL(2), GA(2), KY(5), MA, PA(12), TN(5), UT	41.2-1010	0.9-998	2.1-850	19.7-432000
	Cocaethylene	2	FL(2)	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
	Cocaine	17 <sup>♦</sup>	FL(2), GA, KY, MD, PA(6), TN(4), WA(2)	0.4	1.0-30.8	0.2-32.1	3060-16200
	Ecgonine Methyl Ester	19	FL(2), GA(2) KY(2), MD, PA(12)	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ
Opioids	Codeine	3	TN(3)			0.2-1.4	
	Desmethyl-cis-tramadol	3	TN(2), UT		0.2	0.9-44.8	
	Fentanyl	55 <sup>♦</sup>	KY(4), FL(2), GA(3), MA, MD, NM, NV(2), PA(11), TN(17), UT(2), WA(11)	1.0-9.1	0.9-23.8	1.6-69.5	14.0-8850
	Beta-hydroxy Fentanyl	12	FL, MD, NM TN(9)		1.4	0.5-1.2	143
	Hydrocodone	1	TN			0.4	

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Drug Class	Drug	Freq.	States Found*	Confirmed Levels (ng/mL)**			
				S	P	WB	U
	Hydromorphone	3	KY, TN(2)			2270	1.6-17.4
	Morphine	9	TN(8), UT		7.3	1.7-22.5	
	Norfentanyl	32 <sup>♦</sup>	FL(2), KY(4), MA, MD, NM, PA(11), TN(8), UT, WA(3)		0.5-10.5	1.3-6.5	6.6-4650
	Oxycodone	2	TN, UT			4.4	1370
	Tramadol	6 <sup>♦</sup>	TN(3), UT, WA(2)		3.4	0.3-281	

\* CA – California; FL- Florida; GA – Georgia; KY – Kentucky; MD – Maryland; NM – New Mexico; NV – Nevada; PA – Pennsylvania; TN – Tennessee; UT – Utah; WA – Washington

\*\*S – Serum; P – Plasma; WB – Whole Blood; U – Urine; NQ – not quantified

§ - Parent drugs or metabolites are only counted once for the number of drugs detected in Tables 1-5. If only a metabolite is encountered in the absence of a parent drug, it will still be counted as a unique drug. Both parent drugs and metabolites are counted as detections.



## Prescription and Over the Counter Drugs

DEA TOX confirmed 185 detections comprising of 49 prescription or OTC drugs<sup>§</sup> (Table 3) in the second quarter of 2022. Prescription and OTC detections identified in drug paraphernalia are further described in Tables 6-17<sup>♦</sup>. Drugs for the prescription/OTC drugs panel are not typically quantitated unless specifically requested thus “Confirmed Levels” are not provided.

**Table 3. Prescription or OTC drugs detected – Second Quarter 2022**

Drug Class	Drug	Freq.	States Found*
Anesthetic	Lidocaine	17 <sup>♦</sup>	CA(2), KY(6), MD, PA(2), TN(4), UT, WA
Antacid	Cimetidine	2	KY, WA
Antibiotic	Sulfomethoxazole	1	TN
Anticonvulsant	Gabapentin	4	KY, TN(3)
	Lamotrigine	2	GA, KY
	Levetiracetam	3	GA, KY(2)
Antidepressant	Amitriptyline	3	KY(2), TN
	Nortriptyline	3	KY(2), TN
	Citalopram	4	KY(2), TN(2)
	Fluoxetine	1	TN
	Mirtazapine	2	KY, PA
	Norfluoxetine	1	TN
	mCPP**	4	KY(2), TN(2)
	Paroxetine	1	TN
	Sertraline	3	KY, TN(2)
	Trazodone	5	KY(2), TN(3)
	Venlafaxine	1	KY
Antidiabetic	Metformin	1	KY
Antihistamine	Diphenhydramine	17	KY(3), PA, TN(13)
	Hydroxyzine	2	GA, KY
Antipsychotic	Aripiprazole	1	GA
	Haloperidol	2	TN(2)
	Olanzapine	2	GA, UT
Anxiolytic	Buspirone	1	TN
Benzodiazepine	7-Aminoclonazepam	3	GA, KY, PA
	Alprazolam	3	TN(3)
	Diazepam	1	TN
	Nordiazepam	2	GA, TN
	Lorazepam	3	KY(2), TN

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<b>Drug Class</b>	<b>Drug</b>	<b>Freq.</b>	<b>States Found*</b>
	Midazolam	9	FL, GA, KY(5), PA, WA
	Oxazepam	1	TN
	Temazepam	1	KY
Cardiovascular	Amiodarone	2	TN, WA
	Atenolol	1	KY
	Atorvastatin	1	TN
	Atropine	2	KY, PA
	Clonidine	1	TN
	Lisinopril	3	KY(2), TN
	Metoprolol	2	KY, TN
	Propranolol	1	TN
Cough Suppressant	Dextromethorphan	3	KY, PA(2)
	Dextrorphan	2	KY, PA
Decongestant	Pseudoephedrine	3	KY, TN(2)
Muscle Relaxant	Baclofen	1	KY
	Cyclobenzaprine	2	KY, TN
Opioid	Buprenorphine	2	KY(2)
	Norbuprenorphine	1	KY
	Methadone	1	GA
	EDPP	1	GA
	Naloxone	22	FL(2), GA, KY(7), MD, PA(7), TN(4)
Pain Reliever	Acetaminophen	24 <sup>♦</sup>	FL(2), GA(2), KY(6), NM, PA(3), TN(2), UT(2), WA(6)
	Naproxen	1	FL
Respiratory	Albuterol	1	KY
Sedative	Zolpidem	1	KY
Tuberculostatic	Levofloxacin	1	KY

\* CA – California; FL – Florida; GA – Georgia; KY – Kentucky; MD – Maryland; NM – New Mexico; NV – Nevada; PA – Pennsylvania; TN – Tennessee; UT – Utah; WA – Washington

\*\*mCPP is an expected metabolite of trazodone

§ - Parent drugs or metabolites are only counted once for the number of drugs detected in Tables 1-5. If only a metabolite is encountered in the absence of a parent drug, it will still be counted as a unique drug. Both parent drugs and metabolites are counted as detections.

## Dietary Supplement Stimulants

DEA TOX confirmed 10 detections comprising of 2 DSS<sup>§</sup> (Table 4) in the second quarter of 2022.

**Table 4. DSS detected – Second Quarter 2022**

Drug Class	Drug	Freq.	States Found
Stimulant	Hordenine	2	TN, UT
	Synephrine	8	MD, PA(7)

\*MD – Maryland; PA – Pennsylvania; TN – Tennessee; UT – Utah

§ - Parent drugs or metabolites are only counted once for the number of drugs detected in Tables 1-5. If only a metabolite is encountered in the absence of a parent drug, it will still be counted as a unique drug. Both parent drugs and metabolites are counted as detections.

## Precursors/Additives/Impurities

DEA TOX confirmed 34 detections comprising of four P/A/I<sup>§</sup> (Table 5) in the second quarter of 2022. P/A/I detections identified in drug paraphernalia are further described in Tables 6-17<sup>♦</sup>.

**Table 5. P/A/I detected – Second Quarter 2022**

Drug Class	Drug	Freq.	States Found*	Confirmed Levels (ng/mL)**			
				S	P	WB	U
Precursor	4-ANPP	28 <sup>♦</sup>	GA, MD, NM, PA(2), TN(12)	1.2	0.9-2.7	0.6-8.9	
Impurity	N,N-dimethylamphetamine	2	NM, TN			5.3-23.1	
Precursor	N-Methyl norfentanyl	2 <sup>♦</sup>	KY, WA				98
Adulterant	Phenacetin	2	PA		6.1-94.9		

\* GA – Georgia; KY – Kentucky; MD – Maryland; NM – New Mexico; PA – Pennsylvania; TN – Tennessee; WA – Washington

\*\*S – Serum; P – Plasma; WB – Whole Blood; U – Urine.

§ - Parent drugs or metabolites are only counted once for the number of drugs detected in Tables 1-5. If only a metabolite is encountered in the absence of a parent drug, it will still be counted as a unique drug. Both parent drugs and metabolites are counted as detections.

## Drug Paraphernalia

DEA TOX received 15 drug product exhibits in the second quarter of 2022. Three of the drug exhibits had no substance identified (exhibits not shown). Tables 6-17 and their corresponding figures (Figures 2-13) below show the results of the 12 exhibits and the detections<sup>5</sup>.

**Table 6. Drug Product exhibit #1**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 103.2 mg</b>				
Pain Reliever	Acetaminophen <sup>1</sup>	WA	533 (53.3)	55.0 mg
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>		18 (1.8)	1.9 mg
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>		11 (1.1)	2.1 mg
Opioid	Acetyl Fentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.015 (0.0015)	0.0015 mg (1.5 µg)

**Figure 2: Drug Product exhibit #1 – Blue “M30” Tablet**



**Table 7. Drug Product exhibit #2**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 112.0 mg</b>				
Pain Reliever	Acetaminophen <sup>1</sup>	WA	966 (96.6)	108 mg
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>		35 (3.5)	3.9 mg
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>		3.2 (0.32)	0.36 mg
Precursor	N-Methyl Norfentanyl <sup>3</sup>		0.015 (0.0015)	0.0017mg (1.7 µg)
Opioid	Acetyl Fentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.014 (0.0014)	0.0016 mg (1.6 µg)

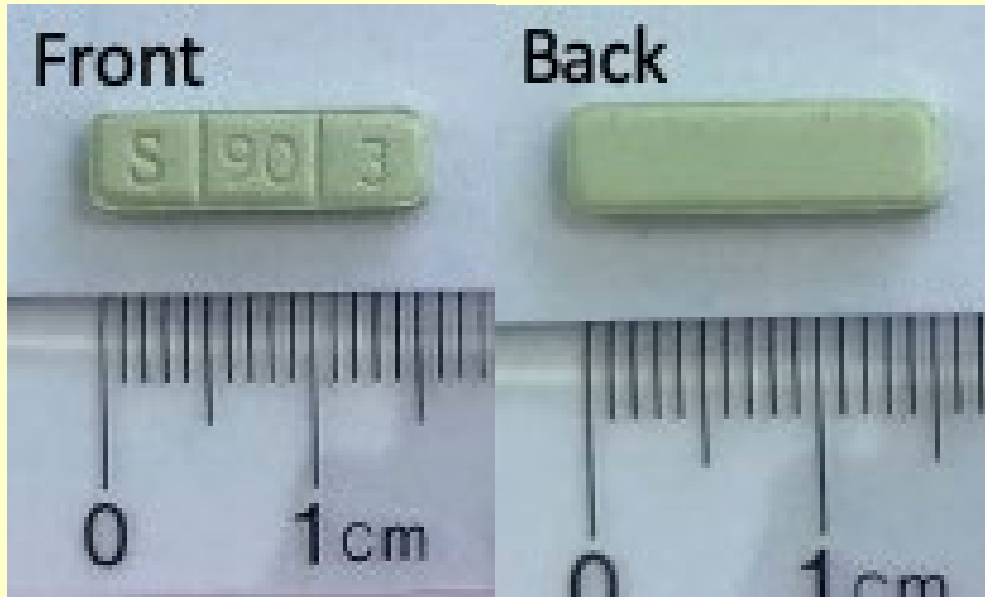
**Figure 3: Drug Product exhibit #2 – Blue “M30” Tablet**



**Table 8. Drug Product exhibit #3**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 221.3 mg				
Benzodiazepine	Flubromazolam <sup>4</sup>	WA	4.0 (0.40)	0.89 mg

**Figure 4: Drug Product exhibit #3 – Green “S 90 3” Tablet**



**Table 9. Drug Product exhibit #4**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 230.0 mg</b>				
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>	WA	49 (4.9)	11 mg
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>		46 (4.6)	11 mg
Opioid	Acetyl Fentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.28 (0.028)	0.064 mg (64 µg)
Precursor	Norfentanyl <sup>2‡</sup>		0.11 (0.011)	0.025 mg (25 µg)

**Figure 5: Drug Product exhibit #4 – White Rock**

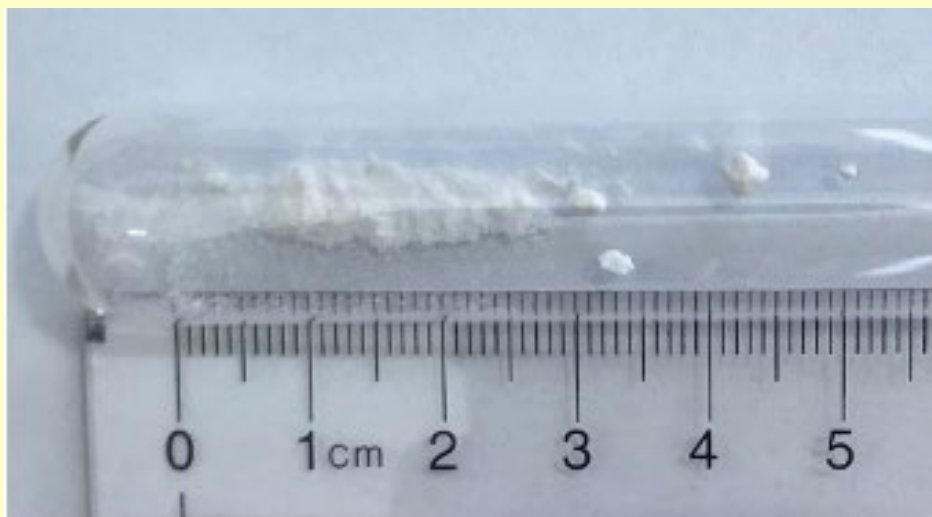




**Table 10. Drug Product exhibit #5**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 73.7 mg</b>				
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>	WA	51 (5.1)	3.8 mg
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>		8 (0.8)	0.6 mg
Opioid	Acetyl Fentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.14 (0.014)	0.010 mg (10 µg)
Cocaine	Cocaine <sup>2</sup>		0.030 (0.0030)	0.0022mg (2.2 µg)
Precursor	Norfentanyl <sup>2‡</sup>		0.029 (0.0029)	0.0021 mg (2.1 µg)

**Figure 6: Drug Product exhibit #5 – White Powder**



**Table 11. Drug Product exhibit #6**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 107.6mg</b>				
Pain Reliever	Acetaminophen <sup>1</sup>	WA	390 (39)	42 mg
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>		14 (1.4)	1.5 mg
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>		3.9 (0.39)	0.42 mg
Opioid	Acetyl Fentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.013 (0.0013)	0.0014 mg (1.4 µg)

**Figure 7: Drug Product exhibit #6 – Blue “M30” Tablet**



**Table 12. Drug Product exhibit #7**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 114.1mg</b>				
Pain Reliever	Acetaminophen <sup>1</sup>	WA	480 (48)	54 mg
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>		21 (2.1)	2.4 mg
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>		3.1 (0.31)	0.35 mg
Opioid	Acetyl Fentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.015 (0.00135)	0.0017 mg (1.7 µg)

**Figure 8: Drug Product exhibit #7 – Blue “M30” Tablet**



**Table 13. Drug Product exhibit #8**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 60.0 mg</b>				
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>	WA	99 (9.9)	5.9 mg
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>		13 (1.3)	0.78 mg
Amphetamine	Methamphetamine <sup>2</sup>		7.8 (0.78)	0.47 mg
Opioid	Acetyl Fentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.26 (0.026)	0.016 mg (16 µg)

**Figure 9: Drug Product exhibit #8 – White Powder**



**Table 14. Drug Product exhibit #9**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 303.1 mg</b>				
Pain Reliever	Acetaminophen <sup>1</sup>	WA	75 (7.5)	23 mg
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>		43 (4.3)	13 mg
Amphetamine	Methamphetamine <sup>2</sup>		19 (1.9)	5.8 mg
Cannabinoid	4F-ABUTINACA <sup>4</sup>		3.7 (0.37)	1.1 mg
Benzodiazepine	Etizolam <sup>4</sup>		1.7 (0.17)	0.52 mg
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>		0.69 (0.069)	0.21 mg
Opioid	<i>para</i> -Fluorofentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.66 (0.066)	0.20 mg
Benzodiazepine	Flubromazolam <sup>4</sup>		0.24 (0.024)	0.073 mg (73 µg)
Anesthetic	Lidocaine <sup>1</sup>		0.16 (0.016)	0.048 mg (48 µg)
Opioid	Tramadol <sup>2</sup>		0.076 (0.0076)	0.023 mg (23 µg)
Opioid	Acetyl Fentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.061 (0.0061)	0.018 mg (18 µg)
Cocaine	Cocaine <sup>2</sup>		0.038 (0.0038)	0.012 mg (12 µg)
Precursor	Despropionyl- <i>para</i> -Fluorofentanyl <sup>4*</sup>		0.007 (0.0007)	0.002 mg (2 µg)

**Figure 10: Drug Product exhibit #9 – Blue Powder**



**Table 15. Drug Product exhibit #10**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 106.7mg</b>				
Pain Reliever	Acetaminophen <sup>1</sup>	WA	430 (43)	46 mg
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>		16 (1.6)	1.7 mg
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>		4.3 (0.43)	0.46 mg
Opioid	<i>para</i> -Fluorofentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.053 (0.0053)	0.0057 mg (5.7 µg)

**Figure 11: Drug Product exhibit #10 – Blue “M30” Tablet**



**Table 16. Drug Product exhibit #11**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 97.0mg</b>				
Opioid	<i>para</i> -Fluorofentanyl <sup>4</sup>	WA	12 (1.2)	1.2 mg
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>		3.0 (0.30)	0.29 mg
Precursor	Despropionyl- <i>para</i> -Fluorofentanyl <sup>4*</sup>		2.1 (0.21)	0.20 mg
Opioid	<i>para</i> -Fluoroacetylfentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.11 (0.011)	0.011 mg (11 µg)
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>		0.078 (0.0078)	0.0076 mg (7.6 µg)
Opioid	<i>para</i> -Chlorofentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.038 (0.0038)	0.0037 mg (3.7 µg)

**Figure 12: Drug Product exhibit #11 – White Powder**



**Table 17. Drug Product exhibit #12**

Drug Class	Drug	State Found*	Confirmed Levels: mg of drug/gram of drug product (%)	Actual Amount within Drug Product
<b>Exhibit 1: Total Weight – 94.9mg</b>				
Opioid	Fentanyl <sup>2</sup>	WA	151 (15.1)	14.3 mg
Precursor	4-ANPP <sup>3</sup>		18 (1.8)	1.7 mg
Opioid	<i>para</i> -Fluorofentanyl <sup>4</sup>		2.1 (0.21)	0.20 mg
Opioid	Tramadol <sup>2</sup>		0.97 (0.097)	0.092 mg (92 µg)
Precursor	Norfentanyl <sup>2†</sup>		0.17 (0.017)	0.016 mg (16 µg)
Precursor	Despropionyl- <i>para</i> -Fluorofentanyl <sup>4‡</sup>		0.16 (0.016)	0.015 mg (15 µg)
Opioid	Acetyl Fentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.10 (0.010)	0.0095 mg (9.5 µg)
Opioid	<i>para</i> -Bromofentanyl <sup>4</sup>		0.030 (0.0030)	0.0028 mg (2.8 µg)

**Figure 13: Drug Product exhibit #12 – White Rock**





**§ - Parent drugs or metabolites are only counted once for the number of drugs detected in Tables 1-5. If only a metabolite is encountered in the absence of a parent drug, it will still be counted as a unique drug. Both parent drugs and metabolites are counted as detections.**

**‡ - Norfentanyl can be defined as both a precursor chemical and a metabolite of fentanyl. Similarly, despropionyl-*para*-fluorofentanyl can be defined as both a precursor chemical and a metabolite of *para*-fluorofentanyl. For statistical purposes, they have been categorized as metabolites within this document.**

<sup>1</sup> – Substance included in Prescription or OTC category for Figures 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B

<sup>2</sup> – Substance included in TID category for Figures 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B

<sup>3</sup> – Substance included in P/A/I category for Figures 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B

<sup>4</sup> – Substance included in NPS category for Figures 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B

\* WA – Washington

## Contact Information

We invite medical and law enforcement facilities to contact our program if you encounter an overdose of a suspected synthetic drug and desire to have any leftover biological samples (blood preferred) analyzed further for such synthetic substances.

- **Sample Qualifications:**

- Patients thought to have ingested a synthetic drug, where the traditional drug screen has produced little or no viable options to explain the symptoms exhibited by the patient (alcohol and THC are exempted).

- **How to Contact Us and Send Your Samples:**

- Once the above qualifications are satisfied:
  - Email, with a brief description of the case (including initial toxicology screen and history) and a request for testing.
  - DEA will respond to each inquiry, and if approved, will send the instructions for packing and shipping of sample(s) to UCSF.
    - The main reason for disapproval of a case would be the identification of substances including methamphetamine, heroin, fentanyl, cocaine, LSD, PCP etc. in a routine toxicology screening at your facility.
    - This program's goal is to connect symptom causation to abuse of newly emerging synthetic drugs (e.g. synthetic cannabinoids, synthetic cathinones, fentanyl-related substances, other hallucinogens etc.).
- Ensure that you de-identify and label the sample with a numerical value, sex, date of birth or age, and the date and time the sample was collected in accordance with the labeling instructions (sent with shipping instructions).
- Keep a master list of the patients and the numerical values you allocated to each sample at your institution.

- **Cost of Sample Analysis:**

- DEA will cover the full cost of testing the patient samples.
  - The sender will only be responsible for paying for packing and shipping samples to UCSF.

- **Turn-around Time:**

- Results are expected within three to four weeks of receipt of the sample at UCSF except in rare occurrences when a novel substance is identified.

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**Clinical Toxicology  
and Environmental Biomonitoring Laboratory**